EMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. JOHN J. PETTUS, of Kemper FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: B. R. WEBB, of Pontotoc. FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS E. R. BURT, of Noxubee M. D. HAYNES, of Yange.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

L. Q. C. LAMAR, REUBEN DAVIS WM. BARKSDALL 4th District O. R. SINGLETON 5th District JOHN J. McRAE. PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRACY

dished there is the original form to repre duce them shove.]

Hon. John J. Pettus.

guished gentleman—the Dem solourning in our city for seven days. In an oarly number of the Missa pian, he will amounce a list of appointment for addressing the for addressing the people. It is his intention to make a thorough canvass of the State be-tween now and the election, and to discuss at the hustings the important political ques

ne is still at his old stand in this city prepared to de all work in his line.

A MANAGER SHEET.-We are indebted our friend of the Jackson News Depot, next door to this effice, for one of the largest sheets ever printed, "The Bluminated Quadruph Constellation by Geo. Roberts, New York.— The embellishments and printing are unsurpassed, and the sheet itself measures 100 by 70 inches. It contains reading matter equal in quantity to several ordinary sized volume Price at retail 50 cents.

HUNTSVILLE (ALA.) FEMALE COLLEGE. The advertisement of this excellent institutio of learning (Rev. Geo. M. Everheart, principal) will be found in our columns to-day.

SLAVE TRADE .- The Paulding Clarion pu es an able letter from the Hon, I. N. Davis h favor of the movement to repeal the anti-

tion of the Mississippi Central and Miss Contral and Tennessee milroad and Tennessee railroads, was finally nmated at the stockholders convention sissippi Central directors were re-elected, and three of the old board of the Mississippi Ceniman was elected President, and Gen Nasly Vice President, of the cons road So says the Quid Nune.

son, appointed Secretaries.

On motion of J. P. Bosworth, of Canton. don for Congress. On motion adjourned.

MONROE NOMINATIONS .- Col. Bradford and the House of Representatives by the Democ

Our list of Congressional nominees is now complete. The name of John J. McRaz, takes its place at the head of our columns, with those of his well tried and efficient col leagues in the last House of Representatives. We learn that the Convention of the Democracy of the 5th District, at Brookhaven on the 7th inst., re-nominated him by acclamation.— We endorse the language of the N. O. Delta, that "Gov. McRae is one of the most decided and advanced State Hights men of Miss and his re-nomination at this time is a gratify-ing indication of the sentiment of the people of his District. Southern Hights, nor the inin the next Congress, as sho did in the last, in the maintenance of the true theory of the

ed, all out, by Gen. Woll, of the Church Party, at Guanajusto," and that an attack was expected upon San Luts itself, and in there was not sufficient force therein to

are presume it was nothing more than a general order amouncing the old chieffain's restoration to his titles and honors.

ALABAMA AND THEN PASSED RAILBOAD, -The

ing are the provisions of the United States hav prescribing "a legal tender?" Gold coins

magnified in value to \$131,380,500 in some will be considerably surpassed the . The present crop is estimated by the knowing ones, at \$850,000 bales, at a specific ten conto a pound, or fifty fixing the of \$500 pounds, will be \$132,500,000.

We have been politely furnished by our cotemporary, Col. Patridge, of the Vicksburg Whig, with an official copy of the journal of the meeting, or Convention, of the Opposition of the Opposition that level and the convention of the Opposition of the Opposition that level and the convention that level and the convention of the Opposition that level and the convention that lev half dozen or more counties were represented, and several of these by delegates in which no primary meetings had been held. No adopted, though a plan of organization for the approaching canvass was put on foot, which is larely probable will be carried out.

This fields demonstrate and no platform the party will be compelled to encounter when it assembles upon common ground in political progress of the country during his method to the relations, rights, and duties of political progress of the country during his method to the relations, rights, and duties of political progress of the country during his method to the relations, rights, and duties of political progress of the country during his method to the relations, rights, and duties of political progress of the country during his method to the relations, rights, and duties of the state of the stat This feeble demonstration, after all the earnest and urgent calls of our Opposition co- of that year.

aporaries, is a fact too prognant of meaning. has heretofore stood arrayed against the Democracy upon Bank, Tariff, and other issues

Sovereignty interpretation, and upon that reading of the instrument, have adopted it.—

Mexico and Central America. now obsolete, are not prepared to persist in a course of opposition which has no other origin than blind and senseless partizan prejudice.—
They have seen that upon the Democratic Convention held in this city on the 4th of July. Both cannot be and that in the principles on which it is founded, the South will find safety and protection when the madness and folly of fanaticism blot the Union out of existence. To the Platform adopted by the Democracy of Mississippi in their late Convention, men of all erty they might choose to carry into the terrties in the South can and may rally with an abiding conviction of its soundness; and this conviction will continue to rivet itself population as it is analyzed and subjected to

supreme Court says that it is not only with-in the power, but that it is the "duty" of Conican slave trade failed to breig out the people gress to "protect" slavery in the territories; to this Opposition gathering. They were no more inclined to denounce the movement which has for as object the repeal of uncon-stitutions and offensive federal laws; the inrease of Southern labor, and the diffusion of

which is displayed at the head of our columns. We hail this meeting, or rather this failure, s the harbinger of brighter days for the South. We are emboldened to hope for a greater degree of unanimity than was ever before known within her limits. And why should she not her enemies are combining for her destruction?

Progress of Fanaticism.

ed it necessary in the discharge of its sacred

ern States to re-open the African slave trade is a high-handed and daring defiance of God, contempt of our laws, and resistance of the pinions, compacts and deliberate actings of all ne civilized nations of the earth. That such

the civilized nations of the earth. That su conduct, if unrebuked by the Church Christ, unless frowned down by the politicit of all parties, and if unresisted by the what power and influence of our government, likely to bring upon our country the conten-of mankind, and the heaviest displeasures a righteous and merciful God.

3. Resolved, That in view of these thin 3. Resolved, that in use all rational and we piedge ourselves to use all rational and Christian means to abolish American Negro davery at the earliest possible day, especially by prayer, public, private, and unceasing, and n all suitable ways to discountenance and re-

buke this sin. v. as it exists in the Southern States, to be ur nation's sin and disgrace," preserve their empt to re-open the African slave trade" as a high-handed and daring defiance of God."

This body convened in the Senate Chamber resterday afternoon, July 11th. The body was called to order by Col. I. M. Patridge, on whose motion, the Hon. Wm. A. Lake, of Warren, was elected President, and John Cowan, of Warren, Henry W. Weaver, of Holmes, and J. F. Bosworth, of Madison, ap-pointed Secretaries.

On motion of J. R. Strother, of Warren,

all persons present from counties which had not regularly appointed delegates, were invited to take seats in the Convention.

lemen to compose the central communities. Wm. L. Sharkey, chairman.

1st. District.—H. W. Walter of

Springs, and Jas. L. Alcorn, of Coahoma.

2d. District.—H. H. Southworth, of Sunflower, and Wm, A. Shaw, of Chickasaw.

3d. District.—R. S. Hudson, of Attala, and C. Crusoe, of Lowndes.
4th. District.—Geo. L. Potter, of Hinds, and I. M. Patridge, of Warren.
5th. District.—G. M. Hillyer, of Adams, and Jos. Regan of Claiborne.
On motion, the Convention adjourned.

Upward and Onward !

Mr. Alexander Stephens, in his great speech at that city on the 2nd inst., "announced himself in favor of the repeal of the laws against the slave trade, and the revival of that trade and also in favor of the repeal of the neutralty laws," so far as relates to Spain. These interesting subjects are enlisting the thoughts of the ablest and wisest statesmen in the land. We hope Mr. Stephens' speech will be written out by himself and published in full. Mean-time we must congratulate the Repealers and he slave trude Openers that their cause i

New Haurshing Nullipication.—In 1 of the States where the Republicans has majority in the Legislature, some attemments at nullification of the laws of Conultra Republicans who beliese in the abolition-ism they have always professed. Other States have either enacted or proposed similar acts of nullification, and now New Hampshire, according to the telegram from Concord which we have already published, is on the same track. If that announcement is correct, they propose to imprison for life for the sec-ond offence, and for five years for the first, any person who shall obey the laws of Congress, respecting the rendition of fugitives.—Journal

pward and onward!

ident Buchanan and himself at Raleigh, N. C., went considerably out of the way, we think to denounce those who dare to think that the African Slave Trade is not piracy.—The Hon. Jacob had better "wait for the wagon" before definitely concluding to "face the music."—Quid Nunc.

MANY CITIZENS.

The Resolutions of the Democracy of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia -- and the Maine.

We copy below a portion of the resolutions adopted by the Democracy of Maine on the 30th of June, in the Convention which as-

that in the principles on which it is wrong. Certain it is, that the latter never he said : ritories while under the control of the federal the doctrine which the Democracy of Mississippi hold has the sanction of the highest judicial authority known to the government. The Supreme Court says that it is not contained that the sanction of the highest judicial authority known to the government. The stock.

sissippi are prepared to stand.

It will be observed, further, that while our Down-East friends are bent upon excluding us from the territories through the potent e peculiar institution of slavery, than to op-se the doctrines set forth in the Platform solved that we shall not replenish our supply of African labor. With equal energy they protest against what Douglas has called "a slave code for the territories" as a clap-trap phrase to excite sectional prejudice against the constitutional doctrine of protection, the "re-opening of the African slave trade." rally her sons beneath a common flag, when We ask our Southern friends who are eager to check the movement in favor of the slave trade on the ground that it will embarrass our Northern allies, and who yet insist upon the operation of the right of the slaveholder the to federal protection in the territories, to look tate of Illinois, at its recent meeting, deem- at this significant fact. The Democracy of Maine being the judges, we are no more entision, to pass the following resolutions.— tied to an equal enjoyment of the territories, The free-soil journal from which they were than to the privilege of buying slaves in the copied, says "they were not only unanimous-ly, but heartily adopted." change our platform to suit this unexpected true philosophy of politics is to learn to do right and to follow the path of duty wherever it leads? Error has never been conquered by concession to the prejudice of which she is the fruitful mother. In her strongholds the blazing standard of Truth must be elevated

> deserve success. 3. Resolved, That, acting upon the princi-ple of absolute "non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories,"

with slavery in the States and Territories," which we recognize as eminently just and wise, we are opposed to any legislation by Congress to establish, abolish, regulate, or protect slavery in the Territories.

4. Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of the Democratic party steadfastly to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, ratified by the the people in the Presidential election of 1852 and re-affirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, (which is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and, in accordance with them, has simply declared that and re-amrined of 1854, (which is founded upon principles ancient as free government itself, and, in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform at 1850, and except all attempts to interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues; and we pledge ourselves to resist any attempt are leading or a Conmontion of kindness and confidence, he desired to say that he had no political aspirations—no ambition to satisfy. If so, he might to re-open the African slave trade, or a con-gressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the Uni-ted States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people to control it.

The following among other resolutions, were dopted by a meeting of the Opposition in laiborne county, on the 2nd inst. The comnittee who reported them consisted of these ames : Dr. Thos. B. Magruder, Thos. Y. Berry, H. N. Spencer, Dr. E. Pollard, and Dr. R. G. Wharton.

R. G. Wharton.

Whereas, We believe that the constitution of the United States guarantees to the citizens of the South the right to remove with their slaves into any of the Territories, and also gives protection to the slave-holder in his property in said Territories.

Resolved, That we deny the right of the people of the Territories, by any legislation to pass laws conflicting with the rights of slave holders in said Territories, for so long as they remain in their Territorial state, Congress has the right to protect the slave property of the owner.

wner. Resolved, That Congress has no power unproperty in slaves is secured by the Constitu-tion to the owner, and the people of the Ter-ritories possess no power to deprive him of his right to hold his slaves in the Territories.

The English Money Market. The arrivals of gold from the United Stat

West Indies and Australia, have, for the time being, caused a glut in the English money market Still, the London Times says that so far from the present glut of money in London being an indicator of confidence, it is the strongest proof that could be afforded to the contrary. The discount houses and joint stock banks are flooded with money simply because the traders of the country distrust future political possibilities, and wish to deposit their resources as as to have them with-

University of the South

everends the Bishops (Polk and Elliot) of coursians and Georgia, the sum of \$340,000 as stready been subscribed for the benefit of his geat enterprise. The University of the outh is designed to be one of the first literary stitutions of the world, and the whole South

to the official statement of the Treasury De-

SIANA.—The Democracy of the Fouth Con gressional District, (La.,) have nominated John M. Landrum, of Shreveport, for Conress. Mr. L. commenced his professional areer at Lexington in this State. He is a nan of talents, and is a Democrat of the Cal-

At the recent annual meeting of the stock-olders in this Read, at Grounds the the following Board of Directors and Officers, was elected for the ensuing year. We copy from Directory elected the following officers; C Walter Goodman was re-electep Presiden W. F. Mason Treasury; A. J. McConi

THE GEORE IN EUROPE.—The London Mark Lane Express, in revising the Breadstuffs mar-ket, says that fine rains in Spain give promise of large crops. In Holland the prospects to also good. The crops were looking fine at Berlin: wheat, barloy and peas were offering cheaper. In England and France there was

Slave Trade.

when it assembles upon common ground in 1860 to adopt a creed for the national elections reer as a public man. Our growth he said, respect to the public domain, of the Union. had been wonderful; still, "he did not believe It will be seen that the Democracy of Maine the country was large enough." The greater have, without qualification or evasion, placed upon the Cincinnati Platform, a Squatter be the Government. He looked forward to

They have seen that upon the Democratic city on the value of only hope of the Union; correct. If Maine is right, Mississippi is proposition to extend our territorial possessions. SLAVERY QUESTION.—Absolute non-interference by the General Government, to introduce the said is

We can divide Texas into five slave States and get Chihuahua, Sonora, &c., if we have the slave population.

Hence by the General Government, to introduce or to exclude slaves, in any of the Territories of the Union.

No Federal dave code. No Congressional for the future ; what is to become of the antislavery sentiment at the North : and whether slavery is as secure as it as ?

slavery sentiment at the North; and whether slavery is as secure as it as?

As he said in 1850, he would repeat now—
there is very little prospect of the South settling any territory outside of Texas, in fact, little or so prospect at all unless we increase one distance.

This question his hearers should examine in its length and breadth; he would do nothing more than present it; but it is as plain as anything that unless the number of African stock be increased, we have not the population, and might as well abandon the race with our brethern of the North in the colonization of the territories. It was not for him to advise on these questions, he only presented them; the people should think and act upon them. If there are but few more slave States, it is not because of Abolitionism or Wilmot Proviso, but the colonization of the institution of slavery, as to them may and upon this "rock" the Democracy of Misbecause of Abolitionism or Wilmot Proviso, but simply for the want of people to settle them. Cannot make States with people; rivers and mountains do not make them; and slave States cannot be made without Africans.

The same principles as embodied in the following resolutions unanimously adopted by the Virginia delegation to the National Demicroscopic Convention at Cincinnati:

have directed special attention by placing in the reader will not fail to note, are precisely similar to those which have been urged in the reader will not fail to note, are precisely similar to those which have been urged in the reader will not fail to note, are precisely similar to those which have been urged in the reader will not fail to note, are precisely similar to those which have been urged in the reader will not fail to note, are precisely similar to those which have been urged in the reader will not fail to note, are precisely similar to those which have been urged in the reader will not fail to note, are precisely similar to those which have been urged in the reader will not fail to note, are precisely similar to those which have been urged in the reader will not fail to note, are precisely similar to those which have been urged in the reader will not fail to note, are precisely similar to those which have been urged in the reader will not fail to note, are precisely similar to those which have been urged in the reader will not fail to note, are precisely similar to those which have been urged in the reader will not fail to note, are precisely similar to those which have been urged in the reader will not fail to note, are precisely similar to those which have been urged in the reader will not fail to note, are precisely similar to those which have been urged in the reader will not fail to note and the reader will not a supplied to the reader will not a supplied to the reader will not all the reader will not a supplied to the reader will not all the reader will not a supplied to these columns in favor of repealing the federal Union are common property in which the laws prohibiting the African slave trade. We States have equal rights, and to which the have argued that there is no way under Heaves by which the South can compete with any property recognized as such in any of the States of the Union, and in the Constithe North in settling the territories, restoring the equilibrium of the sections, and securing sufficient power to protect herself in the national councils, but to open the slave trade. or prohibit slavery in any of the Territories of the United States, and such power pertains This will multiply and cheapen negro laborers only to the people inhabiting the same, when -diffuse the blessings of the institution-cre- in the exercise of rightful authority they form

We are truly gratified to record the views of a statesman so able and practical as Mr. Stephens, in behalf of the great popular move-trict of Columbia.

trict of Columbia.

6. Resolved, That the duty of affording ad-

and its votaries must rally to it if they would Col. George R. Fall, of Washington County.

In a recent paragraph, we mentioned that this gentleman and Messrs. Blythe and Madison McAfee, were put in nomination for the office of Governor, during the progress of the late Convention, by partial friends, contrary to their expressed wishes; and that at their instance, their names were withdrawn. Col. Fall, (whose name cannot be otherwise than familiar to the old readers of the "Missis. sippian," for he was one of its founders and

no ambition to satisfy. If so, he might have long since been gratified. His party and personal friends had often urged him to enter the list of competitors for office before the people, and had he been solicitous he might have had a position under the federal government, but he had always looked forward with pleasure to the period when his lot would place him in the quiet paths of life and on them he desired to walk on to the end. He was happy to meet his brother Demo-crats in council. He prepared and published the call for the first Democratic Convention the call for the first Democratic Convention that ever assembled in Missiasippi. He saw a few of the veteran members of that body before him to-day. Their heads were white with the frost of many winters, but they had fought the good fight and kept the faith. He had been so placed as to be able to mark the career of almost every member of that vention, and he believed, he could safel that with perhaps a single exception, they of the Convention system, and he hoped that now and hereafter there would be no disturbing element thrown into their deliberations to embarrass their usefulness or in any way to interfere with their time-honored usages and

Prospects of the Southern Road.

0 Senator Pugh has written a long letter o Mr. A. V. Hofer, of Cincinnati, to whom

General Cass' letter was addressed. He ex-

that is nothing more than all admit. He says: "It is not because a naturalized citizen of the United States, who returns to the place

TREATY WITH MEXICO. - The Mobile Regis ter (Ex-Minister Forsyth's paper) alluding to

the report that Mr. McLane is negotiating a

treaty with the Liberal Government of Mex-

dian," in which he says:

stablish river navigation, nor slavery, but reestablish river havigation, her saves a quires that property of all sorts, steamboats, slaves, &c., shall be protected by law. We want neither a steamboat code nor a slave code; but we want laws whereby any person who steads our slaves or steamboats shall be punished, and whereby we can at all times ex-ercise full ownership over our steamboats and He was not a candidate for office, and asked hat his name be withdrawn.

what! force stavery upon a territory is the majority of the squatters don't like it? And what are the squatters to me? These slaves are my property—those wooden clocks are theirs. I don't interfere with their property, Mr. Crooker, the resident engineer at Meri y in the place—they must not interfere with and mine. You might as well cry, What! force river navigation upon territories. 'sir: I will force it: that is I will put

dian, in a reply to inquiries of the progress of the road, has published a letter in the "Meri-"In answer to your inquiries relative to the progress of the Southern Railroad, I am happy to state that the prospects never were more flattering than at present. Three-fourths of the whole grading to be done on the entire steamboats on the rivers, and if the legislature, or in its default, the Congress don't force eveline occurs on this division, and the present force (200 hands) engaged is amply sufficient to complete it by the first of March, 1860. "The company have made avangement. rybody to respect my property in the steam-boats, why I have no use for such a legisla-ture—and that Congress is no Congress for "The company have made arrangements to have the iron for the whole road delivered whenever called for, and I am confident the track will reach Doolittle by the first of January, and Meridian by the first of September, Correspondence.

The Hon. J. J. Pettus, Democratic n nee for Governor, spent a few days at the "Well" after the adjournment of the State Convention and while there was complimented by the following invitation to address the numerous guests there assembled: Cooper's Well, July 8, 1859.

plains the Cass doctrine to mean nothing more than that a deserter from a foreign army would the general wish of the guests, irrespectively. not be releived from the penalties attaching to desertion by having been naturalized here—of the day, at such time as well suits your of the day, at such time as well suits your

of his nativity, in pursuit of business or pleasure, will thereby lose his citizenship or national character; but because even a native-born citizen, who should enlist in a foreign army, July, 1858, to lat of April, 1859, \$233,182,278; the value of exports was \$246,680,194.

The amount of specie and bullion imported was \$3,541,862; the amount of specie and bullion exported was \$23,137,275.

And then desert, would subject ministric and the penalties of desertion whenever he returned to the dominion of the sovereignty against which he thus offended. Our Government could no more interpose in the one case than in the other."

Marshall, J. D. Stamps, P. F. Liddell, J. Armistead, L. B. Harris, Thos. Shackleford.

Col. Thos. Shackelford, Col. Jeff. Naylor Fulton Anderson, Esq., T. J. Wharton, Esq., and others. Esq., and others.

Centlemen:—Your polite note requesting me to address the guests now at the Well, npon the political topics of the day, was received an hour since. In reply I must respectfully decline doing so, as there would not be sufficient time to assemble the audience before the hour at which (by previous agree to the hour at which (by previous agree).

We have good reason to know that a negotiation is now on foot. The basis of it we understand is pecuniary aid from the United States, in consideration of the cession of Lower California. The Juarez Government wished to include in the treaty a guarantee of its permanence and power, but Mr. McLane had no instructions to authorize this. A pestal arrangement will be made; perhaps a reciprocity convention. When the Tennessee left Vera Cruz, the Liberal Government had almost made up its mind to abandon a deeprooted Mexican prejudice and to accept the services of a corps of American volunteers, three or four thousand strong. The Washington writers, who started this report, now take it back as false. There is nevertheless truth in it and the next steamer may bring Lerdo de Tejada or Gen Degollado to make the arrangement. We have good reason to know that a nego ment) I shall take my departure from t place. It would afford me pleasure to co ply with your request at some future day. Very respectfully, Your fellow-citizen, JOHN J. PETTUS. TREASURY RECEIPTS.—A commercial crisis school-dwedin the United States. It comes the the clap of the Summer thunder, and it

four thousand strong. The Washington writers, who started this report, now take it back as false. There is nevertheless truth in it; and the next steamer may bring Lerdo de Tejada or Gen. Degollado to make the arrangement.

EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES.—
The following is the official statement of the expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, exclusive of trust ar ending June 30, 1859, exclusive of trust ever, Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous \$23,686,181 07; interior \$4,758,972 50; war \$23,243,822 38; navy \$14,712,610 21—Total \$66,596,586 86.

Tendency of Black Republicanism. A Virginia Platform

The Republicans of Madison county, New Coincident in sentiment with the Resolu tions of the Hississippi Democracy, which fly at the head of our editorial columns, is the York, held a "Reform Convention" at Peterboro' on the 18th and 19th inst. following Phifform proposed by the Richmond Hop. Gerritt Smith, late Black Republic

were long ago thoroughly persuaded of the diabolical and infamous character of slavery We endorte the language of the Concord, N. H., Democratic Standard, in saying that and that there can no more be a valid and rea law for it than for murder, and, WHEREAS, They nevertheless continu cling to their ecclesiastical and political parties, and to vote for men, the best of whom recognize slavery to be sacred and obligatory law and but prate against its extension, while It is no more nor less than the Cincinnati Platform honestly and fairly interpreted. The fending it where it is.

Resolved, Therefore, that the said people have abundantly proved themselves to be too corrupt to bring slavery to a peaceful termi consequently, no where else to look for re-demption than to their own brave hearts and

strong arms, and to the blessing of Heaven on

only by the Democracy, but by the great body of the People of the Union: the rising up of the oppressed against their oppressors. The report of this meeting, in the New York Tribune, says: G. W. Putnam, of Peterboro', being called From the Richmond Enquirer.

CARDINAL DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES ON THE upon, advocated the sentiment of the resolu-tion, showing that the time for speeches, &c. eal Government, to introduce had gone by forever. He strongly encouragement of insurrection as the only and the natural remedy for slavery; condiscrimination is favor of slave property in the demned the mawkish sympathy which has too long existed in behalf of the guilty slaveholder; demonstrated the facility with which

they should be received as sound doctrine, not

ocratic Convention at Cincinnati :

1. Resolved, That the Constitution of the

new companies, each of which, unfettered by

is actually preparing to lay cheap Atlantic ca-

bles, is not likely to be attended with the suc-

cess which would at all warrant the old com-

A "Slave Code."

As for a "stave code," all Southerners who

have opened fips or wielded pen on that sub-ject, have protested that they demand no

no action by the territorial legislature dis-

omission of legislation, the Congress which created such legislature is bound to reverse

no more than a horse code, and no less. We want to be protected in our property in slaves

and our property in horses; and the one no more than the other.

And as for the Constitution establishing or

prohibiting slavery in territories, nobody ever

cisely the reverse; namely, that there

From the Southern Citizen.

any in soing forward.

his solemn conviction that to this controversy between freedom and slavery there could come none other than a bloody end. These Madison county, Gerritt Smith Republicans are truly a little ahead of the bulk of the party from which they have lately seceded. It will not be long ere the entire Black promote it as they did the rebellion in Kansas,

Sensible View of the Subject.

to carry out their accursed principles.

The New Orleans Crescent denies that there is any cruelty in taking a negro slave banner. from Africa and bringing him to the United was a violation of the foregoing principles, and its repeal by the "Kansas-Nebraska Law" was

making in England, by the Atlantic Telegraph | constant victim of the most fearful aspects Company, to secure pecuniary means (3,000,- "man's inhumanity to man;" and from 000) for the prosecution of their work; but condition they are translated to be the cared for, civilized and christianized bondsmen of America. Dealers buy them from the Intewhen ready slaves can be bought for almo new companies, each of which, unfettered by nothing. There are millions of slaves there, debt, and without troubling the government, hands of masters who are the most degraded and ferocious of the barbarians of the worl American slavery in exchange for their con-dition of slavery in Africa, which is marely what the stave trade does.

Hon. James Drane.

This gentleman published a card in th ors. Col Drane has served for a long time in the Legislature, first as Representative, and then as Senator. He is a faithful and fearless article of property on any other footing than other articles;—what they demand being pre-cisel? the reverse; namely, that there shall been a formidable competitor for the nomina-tion for Governor, had he permitted his name criminating against slave property either in the way of commission or omission;—and that if there be such plundering legislation or

The "Slave" Trade in Boston.

rusaders who come to New York to lecture the South because some of its citizens get ne-groes from Africa, that they had better look at home. The difference between the North and the South on this point seems to be just the brings in and establishes slavery.

He who introduces a river steamboat brings river navigation. The Constitution does not establish river navigation, nor slavery, but restablish river navigation, nor slavery, but re-A case is reported in the Boston Travele which sets forth the enormities of this traffi in its true light. From the facts developed or it appears that in September, 1854, the shi Waverly, of Boston, was chartered to conve

that might be designated.

At Amoy she teok on 450 Coolies, but th captain dying when the vessel was five days out, and the mate, having a great deal of trou ble with the Coolies who no doubt, by time, began to understand how they swindled in slavery, he put into Here they were kept in close confinement for loss of the Coolies was owing to the incapacity of the sailing officer.—Evening Day Book.

N. O. Markets.

OFFICE OF THE PICAYUNE, Saturday Evening, July 9, 1859. COTTON—The market has been of gain to-day, and the sales have been confirm i to a few small lots amounting to some 800

Fair STATEMENT OF COTTON. Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1858....bales 30,374 Arrived since 1,751,247 Arrived to-day 35-1.751.282

Exp'td to date, 1,727,072 Exp'td to day, 559-1,727,631 Stock on hand not cleared. SUGAR-About 100 hhds. have been sold

fair ranging at 6@614c. 29 lb.

MOLASSES—The sales include 50 bbls. reboiled at 3414c. P gallon.
FLOUR—The market has been dull, and the sales confined to 150 bbls, superfine at \$5 30c w bbl.
CORN—Inactive, and we hear of only about 2000 sacks sold, including 400 mixed at 90c.; 100 white mixed at \$1 12½, and 1500 sacks in several lots at a range of \$1@\$1 12% OATS-Sales 400 sacks St. Souis at 54c.

from second hands at full prices, fair to fully

200 and 500 at 57c.; and 200 sacks at 56c. for St. Louis, and 60c. P bushel for Northern. HAY—119 bales Western sold without inpection at \$21 50; and 105 do. do. at \$22 79 OFFEE. 1114c., and 60 at 1114c. Wh.
INDIA BAGGING—We notice a sale of

O having been collected. And, the business uncompleted and the vessels now discharging or arrived ceipts to-day will not full far short 50 bales at the advance rate of 12½ c. \$\tilde{\pi}\$ yard. them ?

EXCHANGE—The demand is limited at On the

The Proceedings of the State Convention.

The proceedings of the late Convention The proceedings of the late Convention as farnished by the Secretaries, were hurriedly thrown in type for our Weekly edition of Wednesday and are re-produced in to-days Wednesday and are re-produced in to-days impression. In the Resolutions as first published, several very material typographical errors occurred. They are now published in a correct form ; and we would suggest to our | South. cotemporaries to insert them in their respective journals, as thus printed.

Embodying, as this Platform does, the creed of the Democracy of Mississippi-presenting dently rising in importance every hour, and fully and frankly the issues upon which they will enter upon the approaching contest and fight the great battle before them-it will be well for the journals in the interest of the party to keep it flying at their mast-heads so that their position may be clearly understood to see and feel its full force and effect. It is, by friend and foe.

inprecedented majorities. The election will is their purpose to unite with their sister States of the South in adopting whatever Mississippi will not adhere to the confederacy, if a majority of its members manifest a deterand to the strength of his own arm, declaring mination to inaugurate an Administration, having at its control, the Treasury, the Army and the Navy, and all its immense patronage, to be wielded for the destruction of her institutions. She is bound by no other Union than the Union of Justice and Equality, es-tablished by its framers. When a majority of Republican party will take up the advice of the States choose to change the conditions er," for twenty years more, or until the Smith, Giddings, Garrison & Co., and counsel upon which the Union was created, it will insurrection in the South, and endeavor to cease to be binding upon the assailed Sovereignties. This is the ground which the De-

The proposition which has thus been subof twenty negroes for one horse, and are in a distinct. Let those who prefer a Black Re- fell their forests, drain their marshes, and ful condition of absolute slavery, unprotected by any law, and subject to all the savage caprices | Constitution, to Southern Equality and Inde-

in the Mississippian and in other journals fav-orable to the movement, before the assembling of the convention. It is due to candor, howthe London Times expresses doubts as to the success of the project, remarking that, even with the sanction of the shareholders, the attempt to raise such a sum in the present state of the money market, and in the face of two favor of re-opening the trade as a measure of them under humane laws, which will, as it Southern progress and protection. To none has done with their fathers, elevate them in more than to the speakers who addressed the Convention, was this fact apparent. Every for the States, respectively, to regulate within declaration favorable to the repeal of those their most iniquitous acts which were home of the follies of a past generation and which are rapidly throwing the South into a hopeless: min-

ority, was greeted with an applause as wild and irrepressible as the impulses from which power it is freer from emb it sprung were honest and patriotic. We have never in all our experience of journalism seen

against overwhelming odds. Progress of the Movement.

favor of re-opening the African slave trade, predicated, as it is, upon the actual necessities of the South, and the soundest political phil osophy, is progressing with unparalleled rapidity. The following is from the Marion (Ala.) Commonwealth:

THE SLAVE TRADE.-We have recently a lotted much space to this great and growing discussion, in order that the people may be in-formed of what the leading minds of the South think about it. It is comparatively a new question, and one upon which, from the nature of the case, there is great diversity of opinion, even among the truest Southerners. We, however, witness the strongest indications throughout the South of a wonderfully-increasing sentiment in favor of re-opening this trade with Africa. And we believe that investigation, free from the irritating influences of partisanship, will speedily produce nearer unanimity for the trade than has usually been witnessed upon questions of public policy among Southern people. Indeed, the trade seems already to be practically re-opened, and going on flourishingly, despite the unconstitu-tional and restrictive laws suppressing it. We are entirely satisfied with the progress of the trade, and are opposed to forcing it into the arena of party politics. Such a course could only result in driving off many good men who would otherwise support the movement, doctrines of State rights and free trade, to be ware that they do not adopt the specious heresies in circulation, nor renounce the cardinal principles of their ancient faith.

ship's company of an American vessel, or has been achieved on fississippi soil, and that

force, or by fraud and circumvention, and

"Either mode was equally criminal."

But a logical friend who looks over us as

From the Eastern Clarion. Letter from Hon. I. N. Davis.

Asu Wood, June 3d, 1859. South.

Will do me the justice to believe it is dictated in no unkind feeling. That you will receive

one of your known patriotism and enlightened and enlarged views. This African slave trade question is evito my mind, is the question of the day. It swells in magnitude as we approach and in-vestigate it, and involves, in an eminent degree, the practical rights of the states. No emphatically, a home question, sending its roots With a declaration of principle, and an avowal of purpose, so wise and patriotic, frank and explicit, we can have no doubt of the result of the popular verdict. The candidates standing forth as the chosen champions of the faith thus expounded, will be elected by question of sectional wealth, and strength and

It is not my purpose, in this short letter, to approach unanimity nearer than any of those which have proceeded it. The people of this heads; but to offer one or two suggestions as State will show to the world by their decision to its practical bearings, under the action of the

State will show to the world by their decision at the ballot box how universally they repudiate the heresy of Squatter Sovereignty—how firmly they are resolved to maintain the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, which lays down the policy which the federal government is required to pursue under the Constitution, touching the paramount question of slavery in the territories—and how fixed.

The Convention.

The resolution passed by the Convention was in these words—"That the laws, both State and Federal, against the African slave trade, should be repealed." No opinion is given that the repealed on the Convention.

The resolution passed by the Convention was in these words—"That the laws, both State and Federal, against the African slave trade, should be repealed." No opinion is given that the trade ought to be reopened; but a simple dectaration that these laws about a simple dectaration of the Convention.

The resolution passed by the Convention was in these words—"That the laws, both State and Federal, against the African slave trade, should be repealed." No opinion is given that the state and Federal, against the African slave trade, should be repealed." The constitution of the Convention. "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States, now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited measures may be requisite to the preservation of their sovereignty, and the maintenance of their rights, in the event of the election of a Black Republican to the office of President.

by the Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed not exceeding ten dollars for each person." The first law was passed in 1807, to take effect in 1808. Various other laws were enacted up to 1820. Now if these laws were repealed, the Stat would have the same power thy had before the Constitution was formed, or the same they exercised up to 1808, and that was, to "import or migrate" just such persons as they might "think proper," subject alone to a "tax or duty of ten dollars for each person." It will be remembered that Africans were

constitutional laws began. Slavery being a domestic institution, and each State having the right to create or abolish it at their discretion, eignties. This is the ground which the Democracy of Mississippi occupy, and we will venture to predict that the election in October will prove that thousands who have heretofore voted opposition tickets, will, in a spirit of patri6tism, range themselves under the same banner.

right to create or abolish it at their discretion, they should have the right to import or mining grate it from whence they please. This is exactly what the resolution of the Convention proposes to accomplish—nothing more. Is there any danger in this position? Indeed, is it not right? If Virginia wants no more Africans in her commonwealth, let her ports be closed and laws passed prohibiting it. If Africans in her commonwealth, let her ports be closed and laws passed prohibiting it. If Kentucky agrees with her in opinion, let her do likewise; but if Mississippi or Texas or Louisiana or Arkansas desires and boldness which is characteristic of him, manfully maste through the heart of the meancing, clamirou mob daily, and was found every morning during the session of 1851 at his desk in the Sen was a violation of the foregoing principles, and its repeal by the "Kansas-Nebraska Law" was wise, just and necessary.

5. Resolved, That Congress has no Constitutional right to abolish slavery in the District of Columba.

6. Resolved, That the duty of affording adequate protection in the Territories previous to their legal organization as States, to equal rights of person and property respected under the Constitution of the Union, is incumbent on the proper legislative authority thereof.

The foreign papers speak of a new attempt making in England, by the Atlantic Telegraph making in England, by the Atlantic Telegraph is a possible to civilize and christianized and christianized captures of barbarian masters. Here, on the contrary, they are well cared for, well treated, and civilized and christianized, so far as it is possible to civilize and christianize negroes. The Crescent says:

These are facts from the most authoritative and indubitable source, and they lay out cold the argument that it is a cruelty and a wrong to take the African from the blood-stained soil of his nativity. They are slaves there, ranked beneath the brute in value, and the constant victim of the most fearful aspects of the trade.

The foreign papers speak of a new attempt making in England, by the Atlantic Telegraph making in England making in England makeing in England makers, Here, on the contrary, the contrary making ever, to say that the private expression of sentence to say the say that the private expression of sentence to say the say that the private expression of sentence to say the say that the private expression of sentence to say the say that the say that the private expression of sentence to say the say that the say

> If Congress can rightfully regulate the for-eign slave trade, who not regulate the temper-tic slave trade? As a simple quession of latter case than the former, and yet no Southnever in all our experience of journalism, seen any cause grow so rapidly upon public favor as this. And why? Because it is founded upon truth, justice and wisdom—and has grown out of the necessities of a people who are struggling for their political existence

says to draw a distinction between buying a negro from Virginia and Africa, have passed laws against the African slave trade. Among that number is Nississippi. I do not doubt the constitutional power of the States to pass such laws. On the contrary, they alone can exercise it; but as a question of policy, and consistency, and safety, they should be ex-punged from our statute book at the earliest

I will not here repeat what I have written on a previous occasion, relative to the quesabsolute necessity of cheaper and more labor in many of the Southern States, to place them in that high and commanding position they ought this day to occupy. Mississippi cherishes slavery as her peculia

and favorite institution. It is her life's blood and constitutes her power and her wealth; and it causes her this day to rear her tall and majestic form high above many of her com-peers. She buys not less than fifteen or twenpeers. She buys not less than lifteen or twenty thousand slaves every year from other States, and yet in her criminal code is a penalty for buying one from Africa. In that law she presents the strange inconsistency of tolerating and nourishing slavery, and at the same time condemning it; and also of an odious discrimination against hesself, as to where she shall get her supply. If it be immoral and wrong to buy from Africa, by what standard of ethics is it right and moral to buy from Kantocky? She yields the whole acceptant to Kentucky? She yields the whole question to her fanatical brethren of the North, and strikes a deadly blow at her own vials, by fixing so black a stigma upon the institution itself. In justice to myself, you will pardon me for saying that I was a member of the State Sen-ate when that law was reported by the codifiate when that law was reported by the codifiers and passed by the legislature. You know, Col., that I was catechised in the Convention as to my vote. I lid not remember whether I voted for it or not, nor did I care. The matter was not discussed, nor was my attention directed to it. I had not then investigated the subject at all. After having done so, I stated that nothing could induce me to vote for such a law or permit it to pass without using every effort to defeat it. You will

with large profit, Judge Campbell's charge to an Alabama Grand Jury; in which he instructs those functionaries to present as felons and accessaries to piracy the many worthy planters who are purchasing newly imported Africans.

There are three classes of criminals, the Judge says—and it maks the hair stand on end to think of it—first the ship-captains and crews.

"The first clas is composed of the crew or ships commany of an American vascal or country negroes or mulattoes, with the purpose of selling or otherwise disposing of them as slaves. The abduction may be made by producing this result. I only claim to have contributed my life mite, and been a coforce, or by fraud and circumvention, and either mode is equally criminal. The crew or ship's company, who shall be so concerned, on conviction, are to be adjudged pirates, and suffer death."

Then come the ship-owners "accessaries before the fact" who fitted out the expedition—then the purchasers and holders of slaves, accessaries after the fact."

Judge Campbell wears a hat; it is presumably his own hat;—he can even name his latter. But how did the Judge come by his hat?

Manifestly there are two ways in which he may have got that hat—first by force—second by fraud and circumvention. The Judge, we regret to say either stole his hat; or else, going into his hatter's store, he knocked down that honest tradesman with brass-knuckles, and then carried off the hat with a high hand.

"Either mode was equally criminal."

That these laws operate as a check upon Southern prosperit, and enervate our energies, I do most honesty believe. And that they ought to be realed, thereby leaving the States free to act, am as well satisfied. Our labor is now too high. Let it be cheapened, so that every per man in the State can buy a negre to catch his horse, black his boots, milk his wife's ows, and relieve her from the hardships of thewash tub.

There is one other view of this subject which characteless it, emphatically as a State rights question and to which I beg to allude. No sooner des an African land on our soil than he is prisa facie a slave, and necessarily becomes subject to our jurisdiction in the same manners if he had been born in Alabama, or in our own limits. If he be taken on

ma, or in our own limits. If he be taken on the high sea before he lands, the United States Government can confiscate and send him back to Africa, if it has the right and de-But a logical friend who looks over us as we write suggests—that perhaps the Judge tought his hat. True; we never thought of that, and it alters the whole case.

Again the Judge describes in a heart-rending way "horpore" of the slave trade—

"The persons of the Africans are violently or fraudulently seized and borne away from their own country."

Judge Campbell, we believe, is a slave holder—did he seize the persons of his Africans fraudulently, in Richmond, or elsewhere, and bear them away from their own country? Or did he honestly buy them and pay for them?

taked to go on a crusade after imhere at home, within the rights; but here at home, within the mans of your own State, to vindicate and maintain them. If the Government shall so far forget herself as to send her bayonets into your own State, to wrest from you these sacred rights I know you too well, Col., to believe you will be the sacred to meet them. the perusal of this scrawl. I am sure you

it kindly I doubt not. For the Mississippion.

Madison College. The Senior examination in this Instituti closed on the 15th inst. The general examination of all the classes, including the Prepuratory School, will commence on Monday, 11th July, and be continued during the week .-On Sunday, 17th July, the annual sermor will be preached before the students and audience assembled, by the Rev. Mr. Sansom. On Monday, 18th, the exhibition of the Preparatory School, and on Tuesday, 19th, and Wednesday 20th, and the evenings of those

days, the College classes and the Societies

will have their annual exhibition.

Thursday, 21st, is commence when, in addition to the speeches of the graduating class, we expect a speech from Gen Patrick Henry and one from the Hon. A. G. Brown. The subject of Senator Brown's address will be "Southern Education" We berely invite all the Editors of the ges, and all our patrons and the friends of edscation to be present and witness our

In behalf of the College, T. C. THORNTON, July 6th, 1859.

From the Southenn Sun. Democratic State Ticket. First upon the ticket we law John J. Pettus.

a name familiar to the States Rights Dem throughout the length and breadth of la sippi. Though yet in the prime of life, had devoted the best portion of his years to advancement of the party of which he is drummond light. He has served long a faithfully in our State Senate, and it is to that we are indebted for the defeat of the c and machinations, endeavored by fraud to tain a seat in the United States Senat-When others faltered and were afraid, one account of the threats and belligerent derivistrations of the coverily dastards who can test fout about our State Courts with its exhibit an ardent desire on his part for the advancement of railroads, improvements and everything pertaining to the interest of our State. Foreible in debate, fearless in maintaining his principles, wise discreet in council, he is emphatically the man for the postion.—With such a standard-bearer as this, the Democracy will achieve a greater tripugh than ever before, and in October next, lettus of Kemper, will be elected by a larger majority than any proceeding Executive. The next name that presents itself on the ticket is

B. E. Webb,

Whose devotion to the democratic party, is equaled only by his strict integrity, him-toned feelings, and a peculiar fitness for theoffice for which he has been nominated. He is honest, capable and faithful—coming up to the true, Jeffersonian standard. He too, for many years has served in our State Senate, and whether in the committee room or in the Senae cham-

habits, will ensure for him success in the pasent canvass. To these qualification, he blen those inestimble qualities as a man and a cizen, which has ever commanded for him the confidence and good will of his fellow citizen. In truth of this assertion, in 1853 he was elected to the Legislature from the county of Oktibbeha when there was a decided majority against him.

tower of strength. In selecting a candid for State Treasurer the Convention was n fortunate in choosing.

E. D. Haynes One of the purest and best democrat our State can boast. He was formerly the editors of the Mississippian and ways been a bold, feariess, manly w

Slavery in the Territories-Mr. Buch-

stance, what the Charleston